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WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING. WASHINGTON, D. C. THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES

IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

MEETINGS MONDAY NIGHT.

Libertas Lodge of Perfection, St. Albans Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, Central Hall.

Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., Ellett's Hall. Syracuse Division, No. 4, Uniform Rank, Odd-Fellows' Hall. Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall, Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Belvidere

Annowan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall. Pamukkey Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Indianola Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall. gle Tribe, L O. H. M., Jr. O. U. Hall.

Richmond Paper Hangers' Union, Eagle East End Lodge, Golden Chain, Corcoran West End, W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A.

R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall,
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Powhatan Hall. uncil, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U.

A. M. Hall. Grace Court, E. L. of A., Central Hall. Virginia Lodge, Tonti, Ellett's Hall.

Hall

Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Myrtle Temple Lodge, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street Baptist Church.

McGill Catholic Union, Cathedral Hall, Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall. Company "E," First Regiment, Armory Jefferson Castle, K. G. E., Jr. O. U. A. M.

A SAMPLE ERICK. Senator Teller, of Colorado, is one of the

most shining lights amongst the leaders

for the free coinage of silver. He made a speech in the Senate last Tuesday and we do not know that we can do the cause of sound money a better service than by surrendering a considerable part of our editorial space to extracts from it. He said: I am not ignorant of the history of the attempts to use representative money. I know that the people of Sparta under Lycurgus adopted iron money, and I know it is sneered at by a great many people. It was not representative money in the sense in which I am speaking. It was made by the flat of the people of Greece absolute money, I hold, and I believe it is now recognized and admitted everywhere, that money is an absolute creature of law, but you have to adopt for your money, if you will make it universal and world-wide, something that all the rest of the world will also adopt.

"Sparta, hemmed in, with no great intellectual neighbors, with barbarians all around her dealing with barbarians, under Lycurgus said, gold and eilver are not sufficient in quantity, or if sufficient in quantity are too difficult to shtain, and e will not use them, we will take iron Then they adopted that metal, fixing the number of grains of iron or the weight of each piece of money, and then they put the stamp of the government on it. Then they said, "You must take this." They said, "If you do not take it you shall come

under the penalty of the law."

Mr. President, I assert that that was nothing but a declaration such as has been made in every country in the world where a government has made money. Every country has required its subjects to take its money. It is an old English law (nobody knows when it came into existence or how) that no man shall dare to refuse the coin of the realm when tendered to him in the payment of debts. It did not need any statute, it was the law everywhere among men, that when the government coined money it was a legal tender without the declaration that it was legal-tender money. So Sparta kept her legal-tender iron money in circulation for ithree hundred and fifty years and banished gold and sliver entirely from her territory. When the entirely from her territory. When the Spartans went out and made a raid upon the neighboring countries and captured gold, silver, or copper, they were not allowed to bring it within the cones of the State; it must be left out-

For three hundred and fifty years they made it money, and they made it money, and they made it money by the will of the government. They maintained at all times, practically, as near as I can learn, the debt-paying and purchasing power it had when they inaugurated the system, and they did it because they were financially wise enough to know that the number of units determined its value. When they said only iso many units shall be just and kindly to ourselves and in our own company. Jeb protested his dutifulness and be study to it that he had tried to be provided to the provider of the february, life, speaking in favor of the february. It is speaking the Committee on finance is report a till provider to the For three hundred and fifty years they

do not mean to say its purchasing power every day was the same that it was the preceding, but it was not a fluctuating metal; as coined it had stability and was

The Romans also made representative money, and they made it by the flat of law. I see a renator in front of me who objected one day to certain proposed amendments to the bank bill by saying that it would be flat money. Mr. Presi-dent, there is no money that is not flat money. There is no money that is not made so by direct declaration of law. Old Aristotle laid down that principle. and nobody has been wiser on this sub-ject than he. So the Romans made representative money; that is to say, they had other money than gold and silver. While they allowed the Roman Emperor to coin money whenever he saw fit out of gold or silver, and to fix the relation of gold or silver, and to fix the relation of one metal to the other, they said nobody but the Roman Senate should ever issue any other money except gold and silver, and whenever they issued a bill-sometimes it was of one material and sometimes of another—they put upon it in great capital letters, S. C. Ex Senatus Consulto—"The Senate has consulted and issued this, and therefore we order that it shall be taken as noticy." That is what it meant, and it became the money of the realm and was current everywhere.

The Lonians did the same thing that the

The Ionians did the same thing that the Spartans did. Let me say to some sena-tors who are so frightened when you talk about flat money, and about making money by law, and who seem to think it in-dicates a low intelligence and a lack of dicates a low intelligence and a lack of information upon these subjects, that the period at which Greece had iron money is the most giorious of all its history. It was then its great poets lived: it was then its great scluptors lived, who left to us those wonderful specimens of their

The same is true as to the Ionians. It has been said by a distinguished writer upon this question that it is only the high-est civilized people in the world who can maintain money out of anything except gold and silver. Why? Because it can only be done by a people who have learned self-restraint, a people who will not lis-ten to the clamor that may be made when some interested parties want to increase the money beyond the necessary unit for the transaction of business. It is people who have studied finance, who under-stand these questions, and they alone, who ever have successfully maintained anything as money except gold and silver, unless it was specifically redeemable in gold and silver, and the money of which I am speaking was not.

If some future Dickens writes the history of this contest over the effort to coin air into money we may expect him to put this identical speech into the mouth of a Buzfuz, and it will not sound to the readers of that day at all more extravagant and absurd than Mr. Buzfuz's speeches sound to us. We have never known nonsense more clearly stated.

What do the people who follow the teachings of Senator Daniel, Judge Hughes and the old teachings of the Dispatch, think of this spech of Senator Teller? Of course if Sparta could make iron money, and its sole money for three hundred and fifty bears, the United State, accordin to Senator Teller. can do the same thirg, and Judge Hughes, Senator Daniel and the old Dispatch cannot stop short of Mr. Teller's position. Are the people of Virginia ready to have the United States do as Sparta did, establishing iron as their sole money and forbidding any gold or sliver to be brought into the country? The records of Spartan life are not complete enough for vs to know the exact cerdition of seciety in Sparta that enabled them to get along with iron money, but we do know enough of her man ners and customs to know that the following question which Mr. Hear put to Mr. Teller was most apposite. Hear

"Mr. Hour. Mey I ask the senator a question as to a matter of fact in regard to the statement he has just made He says that Greece in the time of her giory and letters and so on had fron money. I should like to ask the senator if any Grecian State except Sparts West End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Clay-Street
Baptist Church,
Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's
Ball and lived in common with community of wives, having no separate property whatever, and whether ner annals whatever, and whether ner annais are not absolutely barren either of literature or art?

HARD NAMES.

If all the world were as self-satisfied as some particular individuals are, it is most likely that there would be a great deal more of happiness here than there is that is, of a certain kind. The only difficulty is that the happiness of self-satisfaction is not soul-satisfaction; it is not diffusive. It is like that of the top that just spins on its own axis, enjoys itself, but does not enjoy others or impart joy. A community of that sort of people would be, not like a forest of fruitful trees, but rather like a lot of spinning jennies: or like Sampson Brasses, "the still small voice singing comic songs within, and all happiness and joy." The outside world enjoys such exhibitions very little. But there is a lesson to be learned from these people, though they burlesque it. It is that of inward peace and quiet; of being on good terms with ourselves; of being just and true to ourselves. The first duty to ourselves is, of course, a right estimate of the dignity of our manhood, and self-respect, and a proper investment of the gift and privilege of life; that is our sacred, solemn and religious duty. But next to that comes justice and judgment and amibility, or rather charity, in deal ing with ourselves. There is room for not a little skepticism about the very rough expressions and self condemnations that are accepted as orthodox and proper that pass muster in many of our churches. Before the Almighty, Infinite in holiness, righteousness, purity and goodness, we have hardly words to express, by contrast, what we are. It is an atoning to the universe; imperfection to absolute good. His angels He charges with folly; and before Him the clouds are unclean. In His presence, dust and ashes are the words best suited to our mortality. Yet it is due to ourselves to remember how and when we use the words. We are not dishonored before God in using them. world, these words are hardly in place. show how humble and plous people are not in the habit of believing that low a responsive Amen, and it is a great deal more honest and wholesome and improving to be moderate and accurate in confessing our misdoings and imperfections, like skilful surgeons to cut away the diseased parts.

at the last. Before heaven, not before men or in his own conscience did he condemn himself when he did his duty. The old man did himself justice, and he has left a beautiful picture and example of the

large-hearted man. Chapter twenty-nine is surpassingly beautiful. He did not undertake to be a saint or an angel, but a true man, and so he was. It is healthy to humble ourselves before God; it is just and healthy to try ourselves honestly and justly in self-examination. We confound good and evil by indiscriminately abusing ourselves by charging ourselves with folly when we have used the best judgment we could command; overwhelmingly condemning curselves, or calling ourselves by very hard names. We have no more right to abuse, to misjudge, to vilify or harm ourselves than others, and nature revolts at and resents every injustice. We pervert our sense of justice in our own eyes, and are thrown into confusion and disorder. We must practice in the world within us the virtues we are to exercise towards others and let our moderation be known to all men including ourselves. The words of the poet are profoundly wise; To thine own self be true; and it must follow as the night to day, thou canst not then be false to any man. This is the selfpoised, well governed, temperate, just man. It is not self-discipline angrily to buffet and hew, to cut and slash ourselves It is not sensible. What sort of a work of art would a painter or sculptor accomplish by such proceeding? There is nothing to be well done that does not put us on our manhood and lay on us the order. Dare to be wise.

THE COMPROMISE-AN ERROR.

Our article of the 12th advocating the adoption of Senator Faulkner's proposition of compromise has not been fully understood. We stated expressly, as any one can see who will take the trouble to turn to it, that an indispensable condition of accepting it must be an act authorizing the government to sell bonds for gold coin whenever it may be of opinion that it is necessary to do so in order to keep the outstanding sliver coinage at par with the gold coinage. This is a sine qua non to any settlement short of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law We have not the slightest doubt that this country can carry \$900,006,000 of silver dollars if only the world knows that that is all we shall coin. We doubt also, whether, with this as a known fact, it would be necessary to sell a bond. Still it might be necessary, and power to do it must be conferred upon the government. It is no more than to say that if the people will insist upon experimenting with the currency the loss arising from their experiments shall be borne by all the people in common instead of by the unlucky persons who happen to be made the victims of the experiment, by trusting the government.

THE AMELIA LYNCHING.

The Amelia lynching furnishes The Times with another opportunity to enter its most solemn protest against this brutal deflance of all law and order. No man has any assurance of protection in any right whatever if public opinion justifies this abrogation of law. There can be no law for any case if those who choose to do so may, when they think proper, claim that some offence is outside the jurisdiction of the law. The law must be universal and applicable to all cases, or it is no law at all. If any offense is to be put beyond the law at the will of individuals then all offenses may be so outlawed. The way to end the crime for which this negro was lynched is to punish it promptly and certainly according to law, and the way to secure this is for the people to see that those whom they put in office to administer the laws are qualified to do so and have a will

to perform their duty. Whatever those engaged in that lynching may think of themselves, in the eve of the law and of every right-minded

man, they are participants in murder. IS EVERY SILVER ADVOCATE HONEST? In another article in to-day's issue, on Senator Teller's speech, we have given a fair specimen of free coinage argument ation. We shall devote this one to some remarks on the personnel of a distinguish ed free silver statesman, SenatorStewart, of Nevada. When the act of 1873 demon etizing silver was passed, it was thorough ly explained in both branches of Congress and the fact that it forbade the silver dollar to be coined was as well understood as any provision of any act of Congress that was ever adopted. The public records show this to absolute demonstration, as any one can see for himself if he will ask his senator or congressman to send him a copy of the speech of Senator Sherman delivered in the Senate on Wednesday, August 39th, 1893. There are an abundance of copies of this speech, and it collects together all the record evidence within a short space. The man who here after says this act was passed surreptithis speech, is lending himself to the circulation of a falsehood. Every senator from the Pacific coast voted for the pas sage of this act. The mines out there had not then begun to yield silver largely. The act provided for the coinage of the ed this in trading with China and Japan. As their mines were not then yielding much silver they were indifferent to the age of the 412 1/2 grain dollar, and as it provided for the trade dollar that they wanted, it was entirely acceptable to them so that they willingly voted for its passage, understanding what it meant. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was at that time a member of the Senate. What position did he then take respecting this measure? He voted for it, and he knew that it demonetized silver. We say he knew it because every man must be supposed to know the purpose of an act which he supports and votes for, and because in one year from the time the act passed the Senate he made a speech in that body which showed that he then knew the fact and was glad of it. On February 11th,

controvertibility of Treasury notes into gold coin, or 5 per cent. bonds, he said:

gold coin, or 5 per cent. bonds, he said:

"By this process we shall come to a specie basis, and when the laboring man receives a dollar it will have the purchasing power of a dollar, and he will not be called upon to do what is impossible for him or the producing classes to do-figure upon the fluctuations, figure upon the gambling in New York; but he will know what his money is worth. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what the dollar in gold is worth."

Ib. page 1677.

Ib. page 1677. Now, when we find the senator deliberately supporting and voting for a bill that demonetizes silver at a time when that bill operated in the way that his section of the country wanted it to work, and when we simultaneously find him declaring that he "wants the standard gold" because "Gold is the universal standard of the world," what are we to think of his sincerity when we find him taking a position diametrically opposed to his for mer one, just at the time when the interests of his particular section demanded that he should take the later position? It takes a credulous person to believe in it. And our own staggering convictions re-

elved a severe shock from an incident that took place in the Senate on Thursday last. In the course of one of his customary tirades against the "gold conspirators" Mr. Stewart said on Wednesday: "We shall then have paper and the dis-

carded silver, which must be maintained by buying gold for the reserve-at least a thousand millions. That will create the necessity for issuing bonds, and the demand for issuing bonds comes daily from the press. In fact, a little editorial, probably paid for, comes out every morning in the Post of this city."

If a statement ever was made which had all the appearance of deliberation and forethought this insinuation that the Washington Post editorial was paid for bears all the marks of it. It is almost impossible to believe that the speaker was unconscious of what he was saying. The Post at once called upon him most peremptorily for a retraction, and here is what he said in the Senate on Thursday: "Mr. President: My attention has been salled to an incidental remark I made ye terday, which I wish to correct. In the course of my remarks I said (quoting as

"The phrase 'probably paid for' was in-"The phrase propany paid to advertently used, and would imply a charge against the paper of having sold its columns. Nothing was more foreign to my intention at the time. It was an inhad made until my attention was called t t. I now desire to withdraw it, because t did not express my intention, does no now, and is so far from my views of th character of the paper. In justice to the paper and to myself, I desire to withdraw the remark 'probably paid for' as being ancalled for, untrue, and unintentionally

It is not very hard to believe that senator who could make this statement could change his fixed and settled opinion that "gold is the universal standard of the world" when Nevada silver-mine owners notify him that he must change it or give up his seat in the Senate.

DEMOGRATIC SPEAKERS.

Appointments Made by the Committee For the State at Large. The following appointments for Demo-cratic speakers are announced by the Vir ginia State Democratic Committee,

Eliyson, Chairman, James R. Fisher, Secretary. HON. CHABLES T. O'FERRALL will address the people at Southampton Courthouse, Monday, September 18.

Greensville Courthouse, Tuesday, Sept. Branswick Courthouse, Sept. 20. Pittsvivania co., Chatham, Thursday 21. Pittsvivania county, Elba, Friday 22. Providence Forge, New Kent, Saturday,

Providence Forge, New Acut, Saturday, Sept. 16th, 1893. Bedford City, Monday, Sept. 25. Heathaville, Wednesday, Sept. 27. Miller's, Essex county, Thursday, Sept. 23. Tappabannock Friday, Sept. 2. Gloucester Courthouse, Saturday, Sep-

THE HON, ROBERT C. KENT will address the people at Marion, Smyth county, Monday, 18th. Abingdon, Monday, 25th. N. wburn, Pulaski county, Monday, Oc-

Jonesville, Lee county, Tuesday, Octo-Big Stone Gap, Wise county. Wednesday. October 4th

HON. J. W. MARSHALL At Pittsylvania C. H., Mouday, September South Boston, Saturday, September 23d. Halifax C. H., Monday, September 25th.

BON H ST G TUCKER At Amherst C. H., September 18th, At Palmyra, Fluvanna September 25th, At Fineastle, Botetourt, October 9th,

HON. W. H. MANN At Goochland C. H., Monday, September At Abingdon, Monday, September 25th.

ROBERT T. BARTON At Harrisonburg, Monday, September 18. H. R. POLLARD At Dinwiddie C. H., Monday, September

W. A. LITTLE At Stafford C. H., Wednesday, September

J. ALLEN WATTS At Christiansburg, September 26th. JUDGE H. W. FLOURNOY At Mecklenburg C. H., Monday, Septem-

R. TAYLOR SCOTT Woodstock, Sept. 18th. Staunton, Sept. 25th. Madison C. H., Sept. 28th. C. F. MOORE

S. E. JONES

Hillsville, Carroll county, Sept. 18th.

At Monterey, Highland county, Septem-JUDGE W. R. STAPLES At Christiansburg, Montgomery county, September 28th.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate FOR THE TIRED BRAIN from over-exertion. Try it.

Where are They Who "Has Em?" We have daily calls from parties who wish to purchase a \$5,000 dwelling for \$4,000, a \$4,000 dwelling for \$3,000, a 2,000 dwelling for \$1,000, a \$1,000 dwelling for \$500. If any such are on this market we can sell them at once, if not sooner. and list your Real Estate with us. We sell something now and then. CHEWNING & ROSE, Real Estate Agents,

Auctioneers and Brokers No. 6 north Tenth street.

Reduced Rates to Washington-Round Trip Only \$4. 85, vis R. F. and P. R. . On Monday, September 18th, the Centennial of the Capitol Corner Stone Laying will be celebrated in Washington. Among the attractions will be addresses by the President, Vice-President and Chief Jus-tice of the United States, and Speaker of the House of Representatives. A grand chorus of 1.500 voices. Music by the Marine Band. Military review. Display of fire works at night. Round trip tickets on sale up to and including Monday at \$4.55, good to return until September 21st.

Bichmond is Not Discriminated Against in the World's Fair Rates.

Referring to an article in The Times of September listh, as to discrimination against Richmond in World's Fair rates. Mr. John D. Potts, of the Chesabeake and Ohio railroad, says his company has nothing to do with fixing the rate from North Carolina, but when he read the article in The Times he went immediately to see Commissioner Carpenter, of the Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinas, and found that the article as published was incorrect. Mr. Carpet ter gave him the following rates from cars: \$20.40, against \$19.00 from Richmo \$27.35, good in sleeping cars as against \$25.35 from Richmond. From Warranton the rates are \$21.90, not good in sleeping cars, and \$2.75, good in sleeping cars. This shows that Richmond is not dis-criminated against in World's Fair rates via Chesapeake and Ohio, and their rate are considerably lower from Richmon than from points named by Mr. Taylor.

Personally Conducted Excursion From Richmond to Chicago and Return October 3d, With a Through Coach and Through Sleeeper From Petersburg.

On October 3rd I will leave Richm with a special party for Chicago, attend-ing the World's Fair. Fare for the round trip \$19. For full information apply to, R. W. COURT

District Passenger Agent, 838 E. Main st. Languer, loss of appetite and strength Cured by Bromo-Seitzer-trial bottle 10c.

DAYS
SPECIAL PRICES,
EASIEST TERMS,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
LEE'S
R. 805 MAIN STREET,

Our store will be closed Wednesday, September 20th-Holiday. S. Uilman's Son, 1820-1822 east Main street.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

(From the Tray (Kan) Chief. Some years ago we were very much and now, when we feel any of the symptoms that usually preceed that ailment such as sickness at the stomach, diarrh-oca, etc., we become scary. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by Owens Minor Drug Co., P. M. Slaughter, E. P. Reeves & Co., and H. G. Forstmann.

Try It. For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece flaunel with Chamberlain's Pala Balm a binding it onto the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case it one or two days. Pain Balm also cure rheumatism. So cent bottles for sale by Owens Minor Drug Co., P. M. Slaughter Owens Minor Drug Co., P. M. Slaughter E. P. Reeves & Co., and H. G. Forstmann

Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Georgia, is meting with phenomenal success in the treatment of Opium and Whiskey habits. Patients need not leave home or business while under treatment. If interested, write to Dr. Woolley for his

After Breakfast.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25c.

In Childhood's Happy Pays.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe stekness. The young mother vividly re-members that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offsprings and always with the best results. For sale by Owens Minor Drag Co., P. M. Slaughter, E. P. Reeves & Co., and H. G. Forstmann.

The Chesapsuke and Ohio Puts on Through Sleeper from Richmond to Chicago.

Commencing to-day, this date, Septen ber 8th, the Chesapeake and Ohio's "World's Fair Special," leaving Richmond at 2:00 P. M. dally, will carry Pullman sleeper to Chicago without change, the same service being established from Chi-cago to Richmond. Space in the Chicago car can be had at the Richmond transfer office, Ninth and Main, and O.passenger office, 809 E. Main stheet.

Are You Nervous,

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve and bodily strength.

Hood's Pills are easy in action.

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, now running between Richmond and Ronceverte, will be continued west of Clifton Forge after Saturday, September 18th. These trains will continue to run between Richmond

Planes and Organs for Schools

Pianos. R. B. LEE. Successor to BYLAND & LEE 805 E. Main St., 200. (Pace Block) Special Prices for 30 days. 275. 100. 400.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over-eating.



11, 13, 15 and 17 E. Broad Street.

RICHMOND, MONDAY, September 18, 1893, The Carpet selling is big because the carpet buying is safe. We protect you because we know carpets and know that the continued success of this department depends on giving you only intrinsic values. You buy here because you appreciate such safety, and because you know that as we sell more carpets than any other Richmond house we can give you the very best price advantage. Confidence begets trade. When we don't deserve it we'll stop growing. Carpet price hints---

Tapeatry Brussels—usual one for 48c, 75c for 60c, 85 and see for 75c—this price including making, is ring and lining.

Body Brussels—\$1, \$1.18. English Body Brussels, \$1.275—all made, laid and lined.

An exquisite aloquette for \$1.25—made, laid and lined. Moquet e for 35c.

Anninster, appealy \$1.75 to \$1.55, is \$1.50—made, laid and lined.

INGRAD—Life three-ply for 774c. All-wool are allocated and lined.

THE COHEN CO.

Wool Ingrain, extra quality, laid for 67% —
smally 80c.
And so on down to 18c a vard.
DBUGGETS—Ingrain, \$2438 yards, \$2.25.
SOFA RUGS, all-wool Smyrna, 4x7 feet \$5.
3x6 feet, \$3.95.
Smyrna Rugs, 26x52 inches, \$2.20; 30x80 for \$2.20.
Nottled Mats for 18c.

Mottled Mats for 19c.

Mottled Mats for 19c.

SAMPLES OF OIL-CLOTH-light weight:
nice for putting under slop lars enspaders
and the like. Sc. each.

Remnants of Ingrain Carpet—bits of a yard

and more, 25c. each.

Take Elevator. From far and near we gather

beauty for Draperies-so be the want for simplest scrim curtain or most elaborate brocatel hanging we can offer you variety, elegance and beauty unequalled by any stock in Richmond, at prices based on the goods as commercial commodities and not fancified as art goods. But, best of all, we have true artists in our employ who drape your hangings to get the most exquisite effect. There's as much in the hanging as in the curtain.

Lace Curtains, 70c to \$28 a pair.

6 Here's an imitation of Irish Point, quite plaborate in design, 55c pards long, the strips li inches wide, only \$4.50 a pair.

A fine net bearing delicate sprays, liberally ong and wide, \$3.80 a pair.

Vor shamber or library—Escurial lace, in For chamber or library—Escurial Iscs. in white or sorn, finished with tassels at end and

ride, \$5.50. Portieres, \$5 to \$18 a pair. But, come see them all.

Take Elevator.

First glimpses of exclusiveness in Dress Stuffs. French newness in dress lengths, no two alike, \$12 to \$19.50 a piece.

Look at this appropriated loom trick! The French perfected it and the product sells for \$1.50 a yard. The Germans took the trick ready made, and here's the troduct for Sell An all-wool dress fabric, in self-color ombre effect. Eight colorings to choose from 3s An exquisite Helvetia Serge, in green, navy,

A dozen colorings in Broadcloth, 52 and 54 inch, at \$1.18.

Mein Aisle. Trimming needs are met in silk. braids and the like.

Table Linen wants were never more economically filled than now. Here are five lines of our own importation, 98c and \$1.75, with three betweens, that gauged by usual standards would be \$1.25 to \$2.40 the vard.

Table Sets, too. Here's one to hint of dozens-Cloth nearly 3 yards long, double damask, fringed, two rows of drawn work, with dozen napkins to match. Value \$9.50: ozen of the great Napkin drive still left. 21 values at \$1.50 the dozen.
A pretrier Wine Cloth you'll not find at any price under Sec. This is 50c, the yard, guarante d turker red boiled.
Two drives in Turkish Bath Towels, isc and 9c. Unis looking will convince you of the towel value squeezed in at either price.
East Aisle.

Chenille Table Covers-new

beauties, knotted fringe-Two Hosiery drives-

Ladies' Richelien Ribbed Hose, black, Hermsdorf dwed, 45c quality for 25c. Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, 15c from 25c. If you haven; had a Hermsdorf Souvenir ask for one Monday. East Aisla.

Think of buying a 26-inch Gar net Gloria Umbrella for \$1. They've been \$2.75.

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Skirts-Black Sateen Skirts, flounce em broidered in color, \$1.50 instead of

White Mohair Skirts, with wide ruffle, \$1.50 instead of \$2.75. Striped Wash Poplin Skirts, 350 from 75c.

A Handkerchief, hemstitched, embroidered corners, all white or with a touch of color, for 8c instead

Mourning border Handkerchiefs to from the A hemstitched Handkerchief, colored bor-der, drawn thread work in corners to from 12560.

East Aisla. "Money is a capital idea," said the wag. Granted. Will you trade

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Flax Tread, se a spool. Hat Pins, se a dozen. Shawl Pins, se a dozen. Needle Books—contains Needle Books—containing paper of needles, any size or assorted, bodkin and six darners, all for 2c.
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Hair Pins, 106—4 sizes assorted—5c.
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Oakley's White Rose and Giveerine Soap, 8
Pairy Soap, for the last.

Fairy Soap, for the bath room-big white cakes that float, 4c. Here is as good 25c Scissors as

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Fancy Plates, with cupids and flowers, 19c.
2-inch White Dinner Plates, 25c a dozen.
An exquisite Alabaster Centre Piece, 4
ledges, value 275; price 210.
Pepper and Salt Shakers—owls—5c.
Painted Cuspadors, 123-c.
A small lot of Tumblers to close at 25c a

10 barrels of Goblets are here—four pretty styles, plain and engraved—value sec to \$1.55 a dozen; Mondsy 7c. 10-inch Preserve or Pickle Dish, 5c instead of 140
A metal-top Molassas Pitcher, 5c.
SMOKELESS SKILLE 18, a kitchen comfort that turns the permeating odors of the food into the fire, 50c.
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7-quart for 35c instead of 45c.

A Jointed, Sleeving Doll for 25c.
A Sleeping Doll, 1856 inches high. Bisque, head and hands, shoes and stockings, Sec.
Basement.

THE COHEN CO.

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